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Christian Secretary.

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TERMS.

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For the Christian Secretary.

Correspondence of Rev. Mr. Brown.

[CONCLUDED.]

July.—Yesterday I had the happiness to receive the long looked for Journal from St. Helena, and a treat it was indeed.

Why it has been so long in coming, I cannot imagine. We have great cause for gratitude to God for what he has done for us. It is a great satisfaction to me that you got through your troubles on board, as well as you did. What a comfort it was to have old Clara with you during your dreadful sickness. I don't know what you would have done without her. The cause of your being so sea-sick, no doubt, was your having got reduced so weak and low, and having the seeds of disease before you started. Had you remained on shore, I have no doubt, you would have had a severe fit of sickness. I do not wonder that under the pressure of sickness, you felt to query whether we ought to have separated, but your mind appears to have been set at rest upon it, and consoled by those considerations which I too have found so much comfort in—our duties to Christ and his cause.

For myself, I do not know that I have ever once had a doubt cross my mind whether we had taken the right course in regard to our children, as I never have in regard to our coming out as missionaries. These great questions that we have once decided with the wisdom God has given us, I have never felt any trouble about afterwards.

After the step was once taken, I look back upon it as a thing done, and settled, and shall receive immediate attention, and shall receive immediate attention.

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they will be ready to send out somebody to join us. Seeing you undertake such a journey alone, ought to give an idea of the straits which we are reduced to. The Bronsons are all but ready to give up and go home—I do not think they will be able to hold on more than another year. He has more to do than he can attend to. In a letter to me to-day, he says, "For the last six months it has seemed at the close of each week that we could hardly get through another. My wife has become a mere shadow—constant care has brought on a continual pain and distraction of the head, which, with the dyspepsia, is making sad havoc with her remaining strength. As regards myself, when Saturday night comes, I hardly know what to do with myself from exhaustion; but Sunday, instead of being a day of rest, is the most fatiguing of the whole week, and there is not one of its duties I can conscientiously omit. I trust that the work of conversion is going forward. Last night it was nearly midnight before they (members of the Orphan School) were willing to separate from the bungalow—some afraid to go to sleep without a new heart, begging with tears our prayers, and the converts earnestly begging and entreating them to throw themselves on the mercy of our Saviour. We are passing through scenes similar to the time of the last Association. Nearly every one of the next two classes have commenced daily secret prayer, and I have a hope that three are fit subjects for baptism."

Aug.—For several days I have been confined to my bed with a severe attack of dysentery, and have just got up to pen a few lines to you. The attack came on Thursday, with fever. This is the third attack I have had within a few months. Sometimes I fear the disease is assuming the chronic form.

Oct. 1st.—I have been waiting with great anxiety to get a letter from you by the last two mails, but they have brought me none. The last I heard from you, you was at Cincinnati. The Cholera has reached this station, and we have had a great many deaths, about 40 within the last fortnight. Among the number is Kibler's wife. She was taken at noon, and died the same evening, notwithstanding I gave her the most powerful medicines to counteract it. She died expressing her faith and hope in Christ.

13th.—My last letter to you I sent off on the second instant, and the same day I was taken with Cholera. I doctored myself till 2 o'clock in the night, when finding I continued to grow worse, I sent for Bro. Cutter. All the next day I was very ill. Bro. Cutter gave me lots of Calomel, &c., &c., and through the goodness of God the disease was checked, and I have been once more permitted to rise from a sick bed. I got up very weak, and am only now able to write and read very little.

The Cholera has been dreadful here. Last Sunday morning dear little Hube, our last baptized convert, was snatched away. He died happy. The native converts have all appeared extremely well during this time of excitement. Some of the heathen too have found their trust in their gods fail them in the hour of trial, and have expressed their belief in Christ.

How much I have missed you in this time of distress. Sabbath, the 3d inst., Bro. and sister Cutter came up and spent the night with me, thinking it was probably for the last time. But God has in great mercy spared me, and what reason have I to bless and praise his holy name. Eleen died the same day I was so sick. It seems to have been the most fatal day, and those who died were generally carried off in about 12 hours after they were taken.

22d.—I am just going to pack up for Nowgong and Gwahatti, and am only waiting for letters from you, which I expect by the overland mail to-morrow or next day. I find the Cholera has left me much weaker than I had any idea of. I trust the trip on the river will do me good. The Association is to be held at Gwahatti about the middle of Nov.

26th.—After two months anxious suspense, I got your letters from Athens, O., yesterday. I find it hard to trace your track, you seem to go back and forward so many times between Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Detroit and Medina—and where in the world Grand Rapids are, I have never yet been able to ascertain!

You say you have ordered the papers containing an account of the Convention to be sent to me. We have not yet heard a syllable of the doings of the Convention from any quarter, except what missionaries were present to address the meeting, but none of the general proceedings.

How providential that you were with your dear mother when you had that turn of hemorrhage, and especially that she should think of the salt and water. After the warning you have had, do not think of spending the winter at the North, but hasten towards the South as soon as this reaches you, if you have not already gone.

Last Lord's day was a solemn and interesting day to us. Ghinai and Horram were baptized, after which we had the communion. Ghinai, you know, was the greatest oppressor we had—has often declared he would cut his throat before he would be-

come a Christian. His old cross mother also appears like a lamb. She came to witness the baptism, and made no objection; neither did Ghinai's wife. The latter, I believe, has broken caste with her husband. Horram had a more severe trial, and being such a timid creature, he had scarcely courage to go forward. His wife is Thook's sister. She and her mother made the most decided opposition to his baptism. The old woman says she shall take her daughter away from him. In fact she has done so, but I am inclined to think the wife will stay with her husband, after the storm has blown over. After their baptism, the candidates said they had never had so much happiness in their life. We expect some baptisms at Nowgong, when we go down. May the Lord carry on his work until Assam shall become a garden of beauty to the Lord.

27th.—I sit down this morning to close my letter previous to starting for Nowgong and Gwahatti. The birds are singing around most delightfully among the Babul and Willow trees, but whether I shall ever come back to hear them again, and especially whether we shall ever meet here together, is known only to Him who controls all things. I feel almost discouraged. My health and constitution are miserable, and I find this attack of Cholera has nearly destroyed what little strength and resolution I had. Farewell. May the Lord bless you, is the constant prayer of

YOUR AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND.

For the Christian Secretary.

Thomas, called Didymus.

BY MRS. S. EMILIA PHELPS.

"See, Mercy from her golden urn
Pours a rich stream to them that mourn;
Behold she binds with tender care,
The bleeding bosom of despair,
Hides Satan and his host depart;
Again the day-star glides the gloom—
Again the bowers of Eden bloom!"

I have long felt a deep interest in this rather unpopular disciple. Many a reproach from posterity has his unbelief won for him, and yet early faithfulness as was his suspicious heart, it was nevertheless, a loving one, and a Christian who is seeking Jesus in the twilight of dim faith, and with the slow faltering steps of weakness and trembling, cannot help indulging a yearning sympathy with this man of small trust.

It appears that it was common among the Jews to receive two names, one Jewish and the other Gentile. In this instance his Hebrew Thomas, and Greek Didymus, both signifying twin, appear somewhat prophetic. How many twin-born sons of distrust do you suppose the church has furnished for Thomas, during the eighteen cycles of time that have revolved since his record was indited? How many hoping, doubting spirits have read his most thrilling story, and discovered as in a mirror, their own throbbing hearts?

Blessed John, of all the gospel writers, alone narrates this history in all his own unimitable simplicity and pathos. Perhaps his tender heart sympathized more deeply with his weaker brother. One who feels for Thomas, and feels like him, is right glad that if his story is to be written by but one, that one should be the dear old man, whose heart stirred by celestial wings, turned to a deep fountain of love ever pouring out crystal streams till at last it all exhaled to Heaven.

As for Thomas, he was after all, one of the happy, immortal twelve, chosen by the Saviour, and on one of those resplendent pearls which form the pure gates to the dazzling city, shines clear and fair the name which perhaps we are too prone to associate but with unbelief. We have no record that he ever denied his Saviour like the bold Peter, or spoke of fire to destroy a Samaritan village as did James, and even the kind-hearted John, or requested of his Master the two most conspicuous seats in his Kingdom, as did the same Bonnerges, or received from his Lord so awful a reproof as Peter heard, "get thee behind me Satan." He was loving, and continued with Christ up to the last dreadful night.

Ah, poor Thomas, thy one grievous fault is ever remembered to thy shame! Let us contemplate it for a few moments.

Attached as he was to that adorable Friend of his, we may conceive of his bitter grief at the tremendous issue of the mock trial, a cruel death and borrowed burial. What a lonely void he must have experienced, what bitterness of withered hopes, and the small flame of faith that had shed light on his heart, did it not at this dark hour, flicker low in its socket?

But anon his brethren bring most astonishing intelligence. We may fancy the eagerness with which they exclaim, "we have seen the Lord!" Oh! transporting announcement! ring ye glad mountains of Judea with immortal music! Let the shout reverberate through these lonely valleys and over the blue seas, till a paven of triumph which no mortal tongue can raise, ascend through the rejoicing air till its shouts reach heaven and echo through the golden streets forever! "We have seen the Lord!"—Oh, Thomas! our Master is not dead; as

He said to us of Lazarus, He has only been sleeping in the rich man's tomb, and all its rocky walls, and sealed stone, and vigilant watch, are but as so many reluctant witnesses to a wondrous triumph. Oh, beloved brother Thomas, Jesus in all His faithless love; Jesus in all His matchless glory, has returned to bless our mourning hearts!

Now how does the disciple respond?—Ah, he is doubtful about all this. Wherefore? Because he hoped it was untrue!—because it had been a relief to his earthly ear to be released from the pure, heavenly teaching of this celestial Monitor! because his worldly eye gazed about more freely since no longer encountered by those sweet, yet majestic, and sin-reproving glances? Ah, no!

Go to that poor invalid wasting in pain and gloom on his couch of suffering; tell him that in a few days, health shall bound exulting through his fever-stricken veins, and the dew shall be shaken from the green grass, pressed by his elastic footsteps. Ah, he shakes his head mournfully. That is too blessed a hope for him!

Thus it was with Thomas. With his characteristic doubting he replies, "except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." Unworthy reply, and how much as we find him in a previous instance. When Christ, on the eve of His great sacrifice was endeavoring to comfort His sorrowing ones, He assures them that He will receive them unto Himself, and lovingly adds, "that where I am there ye may be also. And whither I go, ye know, and the way ye know." Now for Thomas, "Lord," he carols, "we know not whether thou goest; and how can we know the way?"

Now the hoping, doubting disciple has declared that unless he enjoys this tangible proof, he will not believe. Well, after a lapse of eight days, those favored men are again assembled, and this time our poor "Fearing" has taken care to be of the number. The doors are closed. What mingled emotions of transport, wonder, hope and love, may have swept through their souls, and almost quelled the heart beating and the breath heaving of each, as anon they discover that that miraculous Visitor is again their guest. He is there, and Oh! what a salutation from such lips as His! "Peace be unto you!" Gabriel's lyre hath not such melody. No empty courtesy this; no benevolent, yet powerless wish, for when He speaks peace, the priceless boon doth ever wait at His bidding, and all the fiery Legions of Perdition cannot dispossess the happy bosom of its dove-eyed guest.

These precious words were uttered to all. How do you imagine Thomas felt at this sweet moment? Was not his whole being absorbed as he fixed with an intensity of gaze, his eyes on that blessed form? But anon he is addressed directly and personally. He saith to Thomas, "reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless, but believing." O! what a moment to the disciple! What a ravishing, overwhelming moment! He has never forgotten it, his incredulity, distrust and doubt, are all scattered to the winds. How touching, how beautifully expressive his simple response, "My Lord, and my God!"

Happy, happy apostle! what blest emotions must have swept through thine assured soul, as that short confession of thy faith was uttered in the hearing of thy believing brethren, and in the presence of thine infinite and eternal brother. In that company thou art now rejoicing, and the voice of thy King unto thee, is no longer freighted as then, with a tender reproof, with gentle, though solemn caution. There may we follow thee!

Christian Stewardship.

How shall the sum be appropriated by a million and a half of God's stewards to save a sinking world! The price of earthly ambition, convenience and pleasure, is counted by millions. Navies and armies have their millions; railroads and canals have their millions; colleges and schools have their millions; silks, carpets and mirrors, have their millions; in high life and in low life have their millions; and what has the treasury of God and the Lamb, to redeem a world of souls from the pains of eternal damnation, and to fill them with joys unspeakable? The sum is so small in comparison that one's tongue refuses to utter it.

There must be a different scale of giving; and the only way to effect it, is to induce a different style of personal consecration. Let a man give himself, or rather let him have a heart that cannot refrain from telling of Jesus to those who are near, or from going to those who are more remote, and the mere item of property you will find appended, as a matter of course, and on the plain principle that the greater all ways includes the less. We must learn to devote, according to our vocation, talents, body, soul and spirit. Bodies and minds

are wanted; the bones and sinews of men are required; these more substantial things are needed, as well as property, in arduous services at home and still more self-denying labor abroad; and no redeemed sinner can refuse either the one or the other, and continue to be regarded as a faithful steward of Jesus. Money, though needed, is by no means all that is required of us. Though God has devolved upon us, as stewards, a responsible work, the weight of which is fearful, and sufficient to crush us unless aided from on high, yet the employment is one of indescribable delight. It is a pleasant work. Angels would rejoice to be so employed.

Is there any professed Christian who does not relish the idea? To such an one I would say, Your condition is by no means enviable. You deny yourself all true happiness. If you do not delight in the thought of being God's steward; of holding not only property, but body, soul and spirit at God's control, then you know not what true luxury is. There is pleasure in doing good; there is a luxury in entire consecration to God. The pleasures of this earth are empty, vain and fleeting; but the pleasure of doing good is real, substantial and enduring. The pleasure of doing good is the joy of angels; it is the thrill of delight which pervades the soul of Jesus; it is the happiness of the eternal God. In not wishing to be God's steward, you deny yourself this luxury; you refuse angels' food and feed on husks. O, there is a richness of holy joy in yielding up all to God, and holding ourselves as waiting servants to do his will. This fullness of bliss you foolishly spurn from you, and turn away to the "beggarly elements of the world." Do you feel that the principles of stewardship contained in the Bible are too strict—that too entire a devotion is required of you? Angels do not think so. Redeemed saints do not think so. The more entire the consecration, the more perfect the bliss. In heaven devotion is perfect, and joy of course unalloyed. Blot out this spirit of consecration, you blot out all true happiness on earth; you annihilate heaven.

But it is not only a luxury, but an honor to be the stewards of God. What honor greater than that of continuing the work which Jesus commenced; of being employed in the immense business of saving a ruined race? What work more glorious than that of being the instruments of peopling heaven? What employment more noble than to rescue immortal souls from endless agonies, and to raise them to eternal joys; to take their feet from the sides of the burning lake, and to plant them on the firm pavement of eternal burnings, and to place them as gems in the diadem of God!

Would not Gabriel feel himself honored with a work so noble and glorious? Were a presidency or a kingdom offered you, spurn it and be wise; but condemn not the glory of being God's stewards.

Remember, too, whether these are your views or not, the work of God will go on. The world will be converted. The glorious event is promised. Almighty power and infinite wisdom are engaged to accomplish it; all the resources of heaven are pledged. The God of heaven, he will prosper his true servants, and they shall arise and build; but those who do not relish the idea of being God's stewards, can have no portion, nor right, nor memorial in Jerusalem. The wheels of God's providence are rolling onward; those wheels are high and dreadful. Will you, being a professed Christian, dare to oppose the march of God? "Ah! we do not oppose," say you. But I reply, There can be no neutrality; you must either help onward his car of victory, or you do really stand in the way—will be crushed by his power, and ground into the earth by the weight of his chariot. Take then, I entreat you, this warning, which is given you in earnestness, but in the spirit of love.

Joy, glory and immortality, to all who will cordially assent to be co-workers with Jesus. They shall ride with him in his chariot from conquering to conquer, and shall sit with him on his throne in the day of triumph.

Be entreated, then, professed Christian, first to give your own soul to the Lord, and with your soul all you have, all you are, and all you hope to be. Make an entire consecration. You will never regret having done so, in time or in eternity.

May God give us all grace to imitate wholly the true principles of stewardship. Not the principles popular in the world, but the principles of the Bible; those principles which hold out the only hope of the latter day glory—of means commensurate with so great an end.—Thoughts on Missions, by Rev. Sheldon Dibble.

THE GOOD CHOICE.—The pious Bishop Arrowsmith once exclaimed, "Let Diotrephes say, it is good for me to have the pre-eminence. Let Judas say, it is good for me to bear the bag. Let Demas say, it is good for me to embrace the present world. But do thou, O my soul, say, with David, it is good for me to draw near to God."

Nourishing Grief.

Tears are not forbidden, and a perfect submission to the will of God does not dry them up. The heart may bleed, while it bends to the stroke. No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; and it would not be chastening, nor answer the purpose of chastening, if it were not so. But while the Christian is not called upon to be a stoic, we should not, like Jacob, refuse to be comforted. There is always something to sweeten the bitter cup; and if every other alleviation be wanting, we have ever this, that it is the Lord who hath done it.

Suppose a dear friend is removed by death—perhaps a husband—he is a Christian, and his wife feels that it is well with him—that he has gone to that blessed world "where they sin no more, neither sorrow any more, and there is no more death."—And now, what shall she do, sympathize in his happiness, or sit down and pity herself? Shall she look out on the glorious government of God, and rejoice to see it rolling on, or keep looking down on her own little plans, which he crushed beneath it? Shall she with the eye of faith look forward to the time of reunion, or give herself up to those sweet memories, those tender recollections, which enervate the soul to take away its wings? Shall she listen to the voice of this afflictive providence, which says, "Give me time heart;" or shall she persist in giving all her thoughts and affections to the dear departed one, gazing on his picture, pressing that lock of hair to her lips, and going to the grave to weep there. Shall she listen to her husband, speaking to her out of heaven, saying,—"Don't weep, for in a moment you will be here!" Or shall she persist in looking forward to the long, dreary, lonely path which seems to stretch on before her?—Wounded feelings will incline us to the one course, but the Word of God points out the other, as the wiser and the happier way.

I know a child of sorrow who was called to part with the husband of her youth. He was a Christian, and his sick-room was the gate of heaven. She accompanied him through the valley of the shadow of death, and as his spirit took its flight, she seemed to see it enter heaven.

"He landed in her view,
Midst flaming hosts above;
Her soul stood silent while he drew
Nigh to the throne of love,
And meekly took the lowest seat,
Yet nearest his Redeemer's feet."

From this hour her thoughts were with him there; and that strong sympathy in his happiness, which she had cherished for years, she still continued to cherish. Full of the idea that her husband was in heaven, she had no inclination to visit his tomb. Indeed she rather felt a reluctance to visiting it, lest the effect should be to bring down her thoughts from heaven to earth. It was some months before she ventured to go there; and as she approached the tomb, a voice seemed to say, "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here!"

Life is too short, and too important, to be wasted in sighs and tears. If the tears will come, let us dash them away, and press onward. We have much to do. Much for our own souls—much for the souls of others; and the time is short. "Now it remaineth that those who weep be as though they wept not, and those that rejoice, as though they rejoiced not, for the fashion of the world passeth away." Let us not indulge a morbid sensibility. Instead of dwelling on the lovely traits of the departed, and on his love for us, and on past scenes of happiness, rather let us turn our minds to the investigation and contemplation of the great truths of religion; and especially to the earnest pursuit of holiness. Let the question with us be not so much, "how can I endure this affliction?" as "how may I best improve it?" Let our prayer be not so much, "comfort me," as "sanctify it to me!" Let us reflect less on the aggravating circumstances of the affliction, and more on its design; and think rather of what we deserve than of what we suffer. Then in the midst of judgment we may sing of mercy.

A SPORTING CLERGYMAN.—A late English paper says:—"On Friday last, about 9 A. M., a party assembled on the racetrack to witness a match made between one of the successors of the Apostles, and a son of Galen, on the merits of their respective horses, which were ridden by their professors, attired in full jockey costume. The divine proved himself as good a jockey as a theologian, and won the match, thereby reflecting great credit on his ancestors, the Apostles." But this was not all. "The hounds were in attendance, and in less than an hour the whole assemblage were in hot pursuit of a poor fox, which, after running nearly 40 miles, was killed. One of the horses died the same evening, and all the others are so ill, that their recovery, if not hopeless, is, at least, very doubtful." We should be glad to know which of the Apostles that racing, fox-hunting divine succeeded!—Christian Watchman.

Never show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship.

on fifteen or eighteen dollars does his part well, but the other nothing. She will even stand for not living in as her neighbor, while the fault own. His neighbor has a and industrious wife, and that fence. His wife, on the other hand, into which a great might be thrown, and the unchanged.

OF TO-DAY IS THE CHURCH.—A foreign ecclesiastical "It should be remembered that the schools of 1847 are the 1860; and, if these nurseries the Church must decay."

Obs.

SECESSION.—A letter from Mal-several Roman Catholic priests and their allegiance to the Pope, the nucleus of a new church, the Italian church. How prone the Roman Catholic church is showing, as Mr. Brownson utters *matandis*, that it is not ch.

been the companion of our as our guided star, the Word hart, the promises of salvation, the love of Christ our com-ulse, we may well become re-ld the heaven "where we would a little before we expected it.

take advice is sometimes su-who can give it.—Von Kne.

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Open Communion.

"I perceive by the *Primitive Church Magazine*, that attempts are being made to introduce Open

Bible History of Revivals.

The cause of astonishment was on this wise: At that company of disciples that had been waiting with watching and prayer for seven weeks, the promise of the Father, as the day opened on them that began the solemnities of the feast, "were all with one accord in one place," where they had for so long time held, as it might have seemed, almost in vain, when, about the third hour in the morning, suddenly from heaven there came a sound, as of the rushing of a mighty wind; not terrific as that which rent old Horeb's rock-bound top, but awe-inspiring, as if ten thousand angel wings were speeding on, bearing them into the presence of Jehovah. Then appeared the divine manifestation, the forked flame, playing about the room, and resting on each one of them. Then were they filled with the Holy Ghost; the long waited for promise of Messiah was realized; the Comforter had come to bestow heavenly gifts on men. A better light than that which guided wandering Israel to the

The spiritual condition of the church after the event, is instructing. "They continued steadily in the Apostles' doctrine, and fellowship, and breaking of bread, and in prayers." Daily were they in the Temple, and from house to house, praising God, and having favor with the people. Careful were they for the wants of each other, and those who had possessions, sold them to supply the necessities of those who had not. Indeed they were together as one family, enjoying in common what one each had, with which to supply the common wants. No wonder that the revival continued, and that souls were daily added to the church; or that great fear fell on the people while they did many signs and miracles, or that they "did their meat with gladness and singleness of heart."

Ector.

The Anti-Sabbath Convention

OVERTHROWING THE SABBA

Disappointment and chagrin evident in the countenance of the leader in this contrast to that of his satellites. Their last year's annual winter gathering at Faneuil Hall was a contemptible enough. Maddened by

[illegible]

applications—be

H. "My dying count
Lord Jesus Christ
the world and all"

In looking over the conditions received by the Austrians, which, should be a serious battle field. It has

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W. M. S.

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the details of the foreign news
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Italy Enappe; and then adds: "in which it would be necessary to state; and that would be herself to remain on the island itself invade Italy. Whichever, Rome, or Naples, or Piedmont, the French Republic obligation to oppose violence, and offer to army and fleet. Not that we are weak and incapable of doubt the struggle would be important that it should not be their friends in France to pay to Italy a debt of blood which the Italians have made." "It is official, and of course the should, Austria, therefore, 30,000 men on Italy, we hear that France has come to an opposing force in the

and afterwards a large company of missionaries might be supported by it. "Six men for Arracan."

n principle, and brother to a Presbyterian clergyman. He has already had the advantage of much

NEW JERSEY.—In St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Bishop Doane confirmed *sixty-three* persons. On the previous week and in the same Church, *twenty-five* adult persons were *terseated* into the body of Christ's Church!

ing was six feet square, very slightly put together. The heat ex-
cided the brick walls in such a manner that they
suddenly and buried several persons beneath
ruins,—two of whom were killed, and several
others badly wounded. Loss \$200,000.

NEW FRANCE MINISTER.—M. de Tracy has
been appointed by the new French government,
minister to the United States. The Boston Atlas
says he is a prominent member of the Chamber of
puties, and, if it mistakes not, connected by
marriage with the Lafayette family. M. Paget,
late highly esteemed minister at Washington,
been recalled.

The donations to the American Board of Com-
missioners for Foreign Missions for the month of
January amounted to \$23,252.

NEW STEAMER.—A splendid new steamer of two
hundred tons burthen, has just been completed at
New York, and is to start on her first trip to Liver-
pool on Saturday of the present week.

WEST INDIA MAIL
received by the last

Bro. F. W. Olm
agent for the Secret

day, by an overwh

REQUESTS.—SAR
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Fund of the Meth
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the ore exists.

M. Gairoz, the King, is the same year or two since, powers of Europe on the American side may thank his state "balance" by losing

Ripe Strawberries
Lamb are announced

A gilded chair, ters "L. P." (Louis mounted by the side of France, which the palace on the

The entire numerous week before departures was 10 arrived at seven o

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS
Print works, between Falls, R. I., buried eight persons, The explosion destroyed with the died by Carpenter

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The last news from Austria left in a very distressed state, and in the confusion. It was announced in Paris that the Emperor had resigned; but it was not confirmed; the next steamer may bring the order to march on Italy will be countermanded; but if the Emperor is to march on Italy, the Emperor of Austria, in the face of the policy of France should pursue her of crushing Italy, a war between the Emperor and the Emperor.

Rev. Mr. Stone baptized four candidates last Sabbath, and four the Sabbath previous. Mr. Turnbull baptized four last Sabbath. Rev. S. D. Phelps, of New Haven, baptized four last Sabbath, and others are expected to come follow the Saviour in his appointed ordinance. There is an increase of religious interest in Bro. Phelps' church at the present time.

A REQUEST.—All persons indebted for previous volumes of the Secretary are requested to forward the amount due, immediately. We make this request because we are in want of funds.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—The clause in the new Constitution of Illinois, giving the negroes the right of suffrage, has been adopted by the people, by a vote of 63,131 to 751.

INCREASE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Trenton State Gazette says, "more than 1700 persons have been added to the Methodist church in New Jersey during the protracted meetings of the present year—and probably many more which have not been reported."

DEATH OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—The death of this individual, one of the richest men in the United States, now poor as the poorest, occurred in New York on Wednesday, the 29th ult. His health had been infirm for several years past, but he is represented as having been mentally active and capable of managing his vast estate with sagacity. By good means of knowing, his property is put down at twenty millions of dollars; which he has acquired by his own industry. He was 85 years of age. The most remarkable fact in the history of Mr. Astor, is that he was the richest man in the nation. He was fairly sufficed with property; the possession of which was just about as useful to him as a cart load of rattle would be to a child.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE SAYS.—His executors are Wm. B. Astor, John J. Astor, Jr., James G. King, and Washington Irving. The will is voluminous, and was drawn up by D. Lord, Jr., Esq. Among the items is a bequest of \$400,000 to establish a library for the city; also various sums of \$25,000 each to charitable Societies.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMERS.—Advices were received by the last steamer of an arrangement by which the British West India mail steamers are to call at New York monthly, coming from Bermuda and going to St. Thomas, whence the mails will radiate.

The election on Monday last, resulted in favor of the Whigs.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Vinton died on their passage home, and was buried at Cape Town.

The pastor of the First Baptist church, N. York, Rev. William Parkinson, died on the 10th ult. He was 74 years of age, and had been the pastor of that church for more than thirty years.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. R. K. Bellamy has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Danbury.

Bro. F. W. Olmstead is authorized to act as agent for the Secretary in Danbury, in the absence of Bro. Bellamy.

From the Buffalo Daily Express.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The water in the Niagara River at the village of Black Rock, fell, during night before last, three feet lower than it was ever known before, and during the day yesterday again about six inches. The cause of the water in the river is frequently changed by strong northeast gales that force the water in the lake towards its western extremity, but a fall so unparalleled and at a time when severe frosts are setting in, and while the weather is so exceedingly mild and propitious here—can scarcely be accounted for on such a cause. The water in our harbor has not perceptibly receded.

THE BOSTON BEE STATES THAT A LETTER has been received in that city, announcing the death of Dr. C. G. Bellamy, at the jail at Augusta, of debility. The letter also states that his physician gave him over a day or two previous to the event.

THE AXIOM.—Since the adjournment of the Court of Sessions, Geo. I. Finkle, Elijah Finkle, John H. Coons, Jacob Truesdell, Wm. A. Wheeler and Geo. Garrison, have given bail for their appearance at the next Court, and are now at large. The amount of bail required of George I. Finkle, was \$3,000, the others were admitted to bail in much smaller sums.—Columbia Repub.

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An anchor, weighing 7640 pounds, was fished up some time since by Mr. Solomon Hill, of Hull, from Nantasket Roads, lower harbor. It is the largest anchor ever fished up. It is 14 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high. It was fished up by a small boat, and was brought to the shore by a small boat.

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News of the Week.

From the Boston Transcript, 30th ult.

GREAT FIRE IN MANCHESTER, N. H.—Two large manufacturing buildings, belonging to the American Manufacturing Company, were wholly destroyed by fire this morning. Some hundred operatives are thrown out of employment by this casualty. This is one of the oldest cotton manufacturing companies in America, having been in operation over thirty years. It was at these mills that the celebrated A. C. A. Tickers were manufactured, known all over the world for their excellence. The value of the mills, with the machinery destroyed, is \$1,000,000. It is an insurance of \$250,000 at the National, and \$750,000 at the Manufacturers' office in this city, on the buildings and machinery. They kept 6000 spindles running. Messrs. Saylor, Merriam & Brewer of this city were the agents of the company.

The Boston Bee states that a letter has been received in that city, announcing the death of Dr. C. G. Bellamy, at the jail at Augusta, of debility. The letter also states that his physician gave him over a day or two previous to the event.

THE AXIOM.—Since the adjournment of the Court of Sessions, Geo. I. Finkle, Elijah Finkle, John H. Coons, Jacob Truesdell, Wm. A. Wheeler and Geo. Garrison, have given bail for their appearance at the next Court, and are now at large. The amount of bail required of George I. Finkle, was \$3,000, the others were admitted to bail in much smaller sums.—Columbia Repub.

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The following extract from a letter dated the 10th of March, 29th, communicates painful intelligence:

"A painful and fatal accident occurred last evening, in the family of L. S. Bacon. One of his boys, aged five years, exploded, and burnt both of his children. They died before morning. The servant girl may not live through the day. Mr. Bacon had gone to Rochester."—*Id. Eccl. Jour.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—There are many distressing accidents caused by the use of fire-arms. We have a painful one to record in the case of Wm. W. Vail of this village, aged 31 years, which occurred on Saturday last. The deceased and his brother had some business to transact in the town of Big Falls, and took their guns along; when within half a mile of the corner, while getting over the fence, the cock of the gun caught in the fence, causing a discharge of the gun, the contents of which struck him in the right temple, and killed him almost instantly.—*Elmira Gaz.*

THE SINGING (TENN.) Spy gives the particulars of a most horrid murder which was committed in that county on the evening of the 18th March, by John C. Payne upon Thomas Whelan. The latter had taken the situation of overseer held by the former, which he lost on account of drunkenness. Payne fled.

THE PITTSBURGH ROAD.—We learn by a private letter from Boston that the charter for the railroad from Boston to the Pittsfield passed the House of Representatives, and one to raise a sum of \$250,000—\$1,000,000 for the public service, on the credit of the consolidated revenue fund.

CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Thursday afternoon, the 24th of May. The most important acts passed were, one making better provision to meet the influx of immigrants from Great Britain, and one to raise a sum of \$250,000—\$1,000,000 for the public service, on the credit of the consolidated revenue fund.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has a claim pending before Congress for \$1773, consequence of being taken prisoner in Mexico he lost all his property. The enemy took his watch, which cost only \$350; two suits of new clothes, worth \$120; and a dozen shirts, \$50, besides bedclothes, pistols, &c. His petticoat was in a humbug style. He concludes as follows:

"The facts of the loss and so forth, are incapable of positive proof; for their general accuracy, you are referred to the Hon. J. F. Gaines, one of your country's representatives in the United States. The petitioner pledges his 'sacred honor,' a voucher considered sufficient in the settlement of officers' accounts in ordinary transactions, and which, should it be made conclusive in this case, will very much oblige one who has received many hard knocks and no glory."

Your petitioner prays this once.

C. M. CLAY, once Capt. Ky. Vol. 1st Regt.

P. S. Your petitioner had two violators of the law, to pieces by the overturning of the wagon in Texas; but, as he and U. S. have suffered alike in that unfortunate land, he asks for no remuneration.

PROPOSED RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The meeting, at Philadelphia, of the State and Federal Legislatures, to consider the proposed railroad between New York and Philadelphia, was held on the 10th inst. The meeting was attended by a large number of delegates from both States, and was held in the city of Philadelphia. The meeting was held in the city of Philadelphia, and was attended by a large number of delegates from both States, and was held in the city of Philadelphia.

EMIGRANTS.—The large number of 3208 passengers arrived in our port yesterday. There is an unusual degree of sickness among them. Although apparently quite poor, they appear to be in good health of spirits.—*Jour. of Com.*

THE LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE BURNING OF THE ANGRY REFUGEE.—The ship, the *Angry Refugee*, was estimated at \$300,000. Insurance \$100,000.—*Id.*

GAS AT BURLINGTON COLLEGE.—A complete apparatus for the manufacture of gas, has just been put in operation at Burlington College, and the extensive buildings of that flourishing institution are now illuminated with the most beautiful oil lights. The apparatus was purchased by the trustees of the college, and is now in operation. The apparatus was purchased by the trustees of the college, and is now in operation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—From an abstract of railroad returns recently presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, it appears that the whole number of passengers killed on all our railroads, since their establishment, is 22; injured, 69; employees killed, 75; and injured, 107. The loss of property, including the loss of the lives of the passengers, is estimated at \$1,500,000. The loss of property, including the loss of the lives of the passengers, is estimated at \$1,500,000.

UNPRECEDENTED LOSS WATER AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Falls of Niagara can be compared to nothing but a mere mill dam this morning! In the memory of the oldest inhabitants, never was there so little water running over Niagara's awful precipice, as at this moment. Hundreds of people are now waiting at the falls, and the water is so low that they can walk across the falls. The water is so low that they can walk across the falls. The water is so low that they can walk across the falls.

STAMFORD, CONN., April 1.

The dwelling house and store belonging to Ebenezer Smith was consumed by fire last night at 12 o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$5000, on which there was an insurance of \$4000 in the Protection Co., Hartford, and Western Mutual Co.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, March 31.

We have advices from Santa Fe to the 15th of February, which is a week later than brought by Lieut. Thorpe on Tuesday last.

On the 13th a rumor had reached Santa Fe, that the Mexicans had been attacked at Coecira by 3000 Mexicans, and had lost 100 men. Gen. Price, with 500 men, marched promptly to his relief.

The late arrival does not particularly surprise us, but says Gen. Price was at El Paso, advancing upon the route from Santa Fe, and was impeded by snow, and both the returning parties have lost many mules.

Thorp met Fisher's express on the 6th of March, in great distress, having suffered severely from cold. Edward Thorp was shot dead at Fort Spaulding, recently, by James Waters. This is the second of the Thorps killed lately.

Patriot Office, Woonsocket, April 1, 1848.

FIRE IN WOONSOCKET.—A fire broke out this morning, in Coe's brick block, opposite the Post Office, on the corner of the main street, and consumed the store and the attic, with the major part of the contents. The second story was occupied by J. Downing, tailor; Alexander Kennedy and B. E. Borden, Esqrs., attorneys; and by David Streeter, who kept a boarding house. The books, &c., in the law office, were mostly saved. The first story was occupied by John E. Brown, tailor, and Albert Cook, grocer. The goods of the former were considerably damaged, those of the latter escaped uninjured. Mr. Downing's loss is probably \$5000. Mr. Borden, proprietor of the block, is insured for \$1500; and J. E. Brown is also insured.

We learn that Mr. Clay received a fee of \$8000 (not \$10,000 as previously reported) for his services on behalf of Houston and others, in the suit against the City Bank, wherein he gained a favorable decision, a few days ago, in the Supreme Court of the U. S. Out of this fee, it is understood that Mr. Clay will have to pay the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has his Associate Counsel in the case, a fee of \$1000 or \$1500.—*N. O. Delta.*

TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.—The Portland Empire states that the prospects of a continuous line of telegraph from Halifax to Portland, thence to Boston, &c., &c., are most encouraging, and that the consummation at a very early day of the current season, is reduced to a dependence upon a very slight contingency.

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THE LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE BURNING OF THE ANGRY REFUGEE.—The ship, the *Angry Refugee*, was estimated at \$300,000. Insurance \$100,000.—*Id.*

GAS AT BURLINGTON COLLEGE.—A complete apparatus for the manufacture of gas, has just been put in operation at Burlington College, and the extensive buildings of that flourishing institution are now illuminated with the most beautiful oil lights. The apparatus was purchased by the trustees of the college, and is now in operation. The apparatus was purchased by the trustees of the college, and is now in operation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—From an abstract of railroad returns recently presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, it appears that the whole number of passengers killed on all our railroads, since their establishment, is 22; injured, 69; employees killed, 75; and injured, 107. The loss of property, including the loss of the lives of the passengers, is estimated at \$1,500,000. The loss of property, including the loss of the lives of the passengers, is estimated at \$1,500,000.

UNPRECEDENTED LOSS WATER AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Falls of Niagara can be compared to nothing but a mere mill dam this morning! In the memory of the oldest inhabitants, never was there so little water running over Niagara's awful precipice, as at this moment. Hundreds of people are now waiting at the falls, and the water is so low that they can walk across the falls. The water is so low that they can walk across the falls. The water is so low that they can walk across the falls.

STAMFORD, CONN., April 1.

The dwelling house and store belonging to Ebenezer Smith was consumed by fire last night at 12 o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$5000, on which there was an insurance of \$4000 in the Protection Co., Hartford, and Western Mutual Co.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, March 31.

We have advices from Santa Fe to the 15th of February, which is a week later than brought by Lieut. Thorpe on Tuesday last.

On the 13th a rumor had reached Santa Fe, that the Mexicans had been attacked at Coecira by 3000 Mexicans, and had lost 100 men. Gen. Price, with 500 men, marched promptly to his relief.

The late arrival does not particularly surprise us, but says Gen. Price was at El Paso, advancing upon the route from Santa Fe, and was impeded by snow, and both the returning parties have lost many mules.

Thorp met Fisher's express on the 6th of March, in great distress, having suffered severely from cold. Edward Thorp was shot dead at Fort Spaulding, recently, by James Waters. This is the second of the Thorps killed lately.

Patriot Office, Woonsocket, April 1, 1848.

FIRE IN WOONSOCKET.—A fire broke out this morning, in Coe's brick block, opposite the Post Office, on the corner of the main street, and consumed the store and the attic, with the major part of the contents. The second story was occupied by J. Downing, tailor; Alexander Kennedy and B. E. Borden, Esqrs., attorneys; and by David Streeter, who kept a boarding house. The books, &c., in the law office, were mostly saved. The first story was occupied by John E. Brown, tailor, and Albert Cook, grocer. The goods of the former were considerably damaged, those of the latter escaped uninjured. Mr. Downing's loss is probably \$5000. Mr. Borden, proprietor of the block, is insured for \$1500; and J. E. Brown is also insured.

We learn that Mr. Clay received a fee of \$8000 (not \$10,000 as previously reported) for his services on behalf of Houston and others, in the suit against the City Bank, wherein he gained a favorable decision, a few days ago, in the Supreme Court of the U. S. Out of this fee, it is understood that Mr. Clay will have to pay the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has his Associate Counsel in the case, a fee of \$1000 or \$1500.—*N. O. Delta.*

TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.—The Portland Empire states that the prospects of a continuous line of telegraph from Halifax to Portland, thence to Boston, &c., &c., are most encouraging, and that the consummation at a very early day of the current season, is reduced to a dependence upon a very slight contingency.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The following extract from a letter dated the 10th of March, 29th, communicates painful intelligence:

"A painful and fatal accident occurred last evening, in the family of L. S. Bacon. One of his boys, aged five years, exploded, and burnt both of his children. They died before morning. The servant girl may not live through the day. Mr. Bacon had gone to Rochester."—*Id. Eccl. Jour.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—There are many distressing accidents caused by the use of fire-arms. We have a painful one to record in the case of Wm. W. Vail of this village, aged 31 years, which occurred on Saturday last. The deceased and his brother had some business to transact in the town of Big Falls, and took their guns along; when within half a mile of the corner, while getting over the fence, the cock of the gun caught in the fence, causing a discharge of the gun, the contents of which struck him in the right temple, and killed him almost instantly.—*Elmira Gaz.*

THE SINGING (TENN.) Spy gives the particulars of a most horrid murder which was committed in that county on the evening of the 18th March, by John C. Payne upon Thomas Whelan. The latter had taken the situation of overseer held by the former, which he lost on account of drunkenness. Payne fled.

THE PITTSBURGH ROAD.—We learn by a private letter from Boston that the charter for the railroad from Boston to the Pittsfield passed the House of Representatives, and one to raise a sum of \$250,000—\$1,000,000 for the public service, on the credit of the consolidated revenue fund.

CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Thursday afternoon, the 24th of May. The most important acts passed were, one making better provision to meet the influx of immigrants from Great Britain, and one to raise a sum of \$250,000—\$1,000,000 for the public service, on the credit of the consolidated revenue fund.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has a claim pending before Congress for \$1773, consequence of being taken prisoner in Mexico he lost all his property. The enemy took his watch, which cost only \$350; two suits of new clothes, worth \$120; and a dozen shirts, \$50, besides bedclothes, pistols, &c. His petticoat was in a humbug style. He concludes as follows:

"The facts of the loss and so forth, are incapable of positive proof; for their general accuracy, you are referred to the Hon. J. F. Gaines, one of your country's representatives in the United States. The petitioner pledges his 'sacred honor,' a voucher considered sufficient in the settlement of officers' accounts in ordinary transactions, and which, should it be made conclusive in this case, will very much oblige one who has received many hard knocks and no glory."

Your petitioner prays this once.

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Poetry.

The Fire of Driftwood.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

We set within the farm-house old,
Whose windows looking o'er the bay,
Gave to the sea-breeze damp and cold,
An easy entrance, night and day.

Not far away we saw the port—
The strange, old-fashioned, silent town—
The light-house—the dismantled fort—
The wooden houses, quaint and brown.

We sat and talked until the night
Descending filled the little room;
Our faces faded from the sight,
Our voices only broke the gloom.

We spoke of many a vanished scene,
Of what we once had thought and said,
Of what had been, and what might have been,
And who were changed, and who were dead.

And all that fills the hearts of friends,
When first they feel with secret pain,
Their lives therefore have separate ends,
And never can be one again.

The first slight swelling of the heart,
The first faint powerlessness to express,
And leave it still unsaid in part,
Or say it in too great excess.

The very tones in which we spoke
Had something strange, I could but mark:
The leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.

Of dead the words upon our lips,
As suddenly, from out the fire
Built of the wreck of stranded ships,
The flames would leap and then expire.

And as their splendor flashed and failed,
We thought of wrecks upon the main—
Of ships dashed, that were haled,
And sent no answer back again.

The windows rattling in their frames,
The ocean roaring up the beach—
The gusty blast—the bickering flames—
All mingled vaguely in our speech;

Until they made themselves a part
Of fancies floating through the brain—
The long lost ventures of the heart,
That send no answer back again.

Oh flames that glowed! Oh hearts that yearned,
They were too much akin—
The drift-wood fire without that burned,
The thoughts that burned and glowed within.

Graham's Magazine for April.

"Be Courteous."

REGARD TO THE FEELINGS OF OTHERS.

There is a plant that in its cell
All trembling seeks to stand,
And bend its stalk, and fold its leaves,
From each approaching hand.

And thus there is a conscious nerve
Within the human breast,
And from the rash or careless hand,
Shrinks and retires, distressed.

The pressure rude, the touch severe,
Will raise within the mind
A nameless thrill, a sacred tear,
A torture undesigned.

O, you who are by nature formed
Each thought to be refined to know,
Repress the word, the glance, that wakes
That trembling nerve to woe;

And be it still your joy to raise
The trembler from the shade;
To bind the broken, and to heal
The wounds you never made.

Mrs. Sigourney.

Religious & Moral.

The Ascension of Christ.

"While Christ ascended, His heart overflowed with love; His countenance beamed benignity; His lips uttered blessings; His hands dispensed grace. Whilst He ascended, His sacred person was clothed with the robes of light and immortality. He made the clouds His chariot, and He rode on the wings of the wind. A scene in every respect so sublime and so grand, was never before, nor never since exhibited to men or to angels. He shall come in like manner, visibly, majestically, in the sight of the general assembly and church of the first born, with shouts, with the voice of the archangel, and the trumpet of God, attended by the Cherubim and the Seraphim, and all the heavenly host; His heart overflowing with love; His countenance beaming benignity; His lips uttering blessing; His hands dispensing glory; His sacred person clothed with the robes of light and immortality, making the clouds His chariot, and riding on the wings of the wind. When He had overcome the enemies which in the days of His humiliation opposed Him, He ascended to dispense judgment. When He shall have overcome all His enemies, He shall come in like manner to judge the quick and the dead; to erect His awful tribunal; and to summon before it the whole human race; and to render eternal life or everlasting death to each man, according as his works shall be. There are two laws of nature which, like all its operations, are very simple in themselves, but mighty and wonderful in their effects. The one is that of attraction, by which one particle unites or coheres to another. The other is that of gravitation, by which things have a tendency to fall to the center of the earth. But these two principles, God preserves in their appointed situation and order, animals, and vegetables, and minerals, and the sea, and the dry land, and rivers, and mountains: by these He firmly binds together all the atoms which compose the world, and girds the solid globe. By the same laws, He both directs the motions, and preserves the order of the sun, and the moon, and the planets.

ary orbs. But when our Lord ascended, He evinced His authority and power over these laws; He burst their mighty chains, and in opposition to their most powerful restraints, He arose from earth and soared above the ethereal heavens. In like manner, He shall come. He shall dissolve the bonds of gravitation, and the sun, and the moon, and the stars, shall fall; the mountains shall remove; and the rivers shall fail; and the sea shall be dried up; and the solid globe shall be rent asunder in every direction. He shall untie the cords of attraction, and particle shall separate from particle, and atom from atom, and the whole world shall fall to pieces, and shall be no more. Thus the same Jesus who was taken up into heaven shall so come in like manner as He was seen to go into heaven."

ASCENSION OF ELIJAH.

We ought not to waste our time in idle speculations. When Elisha was favored with witnessing the ascension of Elijah, the chariots of fire and the horses of fire having conveyed him out of his sight, he gathered up the mantle which had fallen from that great prophet, and hastening to the banks of Jordan, he smote the waters and passed between the divided parts of the stream, stopping not till he arrived at Jericho, and instantly began to discharge the duties of his office. But when the disciples of our Lord were permitted to witness His ascension, and to behold the cloud receive Him out of their sight, they lingered on the spot; they stood still; they steadfastly looked up; they gazed; thoughts arose in their breasts, and questions started in their minds, which they seemed inclined to indulge. Whither is He gone? What change has taken place upon Him? What is He now doing? They were on the verge of a thousand idle speculations, fraught with ten thousand dangerous errors. There is a point to which speculation may advance with safety, when it tends to enlighten the mind with truth, to season the heart with grace, and to rouse the active powers to holy conduct. But beyond this, it is vain, it is forbidden, it is fatal to proceed. At this point, the disciples of our Lord had at this moment arrived. To prevent their going beyond it, angels interposed: "Ye men of Galilee," said they, "why stand ye gazing? The moments of speculation are over, and the time for action is come."—Dr. Jones.

The Mutineers.

BY REV. J. GREENLEAF.

Do you see that little speck on the map of the Pacific Ocean, at about twenty-five degrees South latitude, and one hundred and thirty degrees West longitude? It is Pitcairn's Island, a little spot of not more than fifteen miles in circumference, rising out of the sea, alone, in mid-ocean, and around its rocky shores the sea roared for centuries, with no human being there to hearken to the sound. Within sixty years past that little spot has been the scene of a most wonderful drama, or rather of a romance in real life, which puts fiction into the shade, and illustrates, in a remarkable manner, the overruling hand of Divine Providence in educating good from evil.

In the year 1787, the ship *Bounty*, under the command of Capt. Bligh, was sent to the Pacific by the British government for the purpose of carrying the bread-fruit tree from the Society Islands to the West Indies. Having procured a stock of plants, and transacted all the necessary business, the ship left Tahiti, April 4th, 1789, navigated by forty-five men. Some difficulties had occurred between Captain Bligh and Fletcher Christian, his mate, previously to this, but the infection now spread rapidly, and in about twenty days broke out in open mutiny; when the mutineers, headed by the mate, seized the ship, and putting the captain and eighteen men who adhered to him into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, set them adrift. The mutineers, twenty-five persons in all, then directed their course for the Society Islands, where they cruised about for some months, abandoning themselves to all sorts of licentiousness. As might well be expected, quarrels arose among them; and at length, sixteen of the crew, taking their share of the property from the vessel, landed at Tahiti, with the avowed design of spending their lives on the Island; while the remainder, decoying on board thirty-five natives, men, women and boys, set sail in the Pacific, and were supposed to be lost.

Captain Bligh and his little company suffered incredible hardships, being forty-two days in an open boat, with no more provisions than would have lasted the company for five days; but after rowing and sailing more than three thousand six hundred miles, with the loss of one man only, they arrived at the island of Timor, in the East Indies, from whence they obtained a passage home. On the return of Captain Bligh to England, the frigate *Pandora* was despatched to the Society Islands, to arrest the mutineers, if they could be found. At Tahiti, they succeeded in arresting fourteen of those who landed there, two having been killed previously in a quarrel with the natives. On the passage home the *Pandora* was wrecked, and four of the mutineers were drowned. The remaining ten were put on trial in England; four were acquitted, one was discharged for some informality in the proceedings, and five were convicted. Two of these were afterwards pardoned, and three were executed. Twenty years passed away, and the thing was almost forgotten.

About the year 1810, Captain Folger, in the ship *Topaz*, of Boston, was cruising in the Pacific for whales; and sailing a little out of the common track, made Pitcairn's Island. To his great astonishment, as he neared the shore, he perceived the appearance, not only of inhabitants, but of a regular settlement. This information was

noted abroad; and not long after this, the English ship *Briton*, Sir Thomas Staines commander, in making a voyage from the Marquesas to Valparaiso, fell in, unexpectedly, with the same lone spot. It being night when he arrived in the offing, he "hoisted," that he might ascertain by daylight whether the Island was inhabited. In the morning he was surprised to see the land laid out in regular plantations, the huts neatly built, and the whole appearance indicating industry and civilization. Presently he saw the natives bringing a canoe to the beach, which being launched, two stepped into it; and dashing through the surf, were soon along-side of the ship. If Captain Staines was surprised at the appearance of the Island, he was perfectly astonished on being hailed from the boat in good English. The natives, two young men, were taken on board, and the mystery was soon explained. They were *Thursday October Christian*, the son of Fletcher Christian, the leader of the mutineers, and *George Young*, the son of another leading man among them. Captain Staines landed, and found only a single survivor left of the crew of the *Bounty*, and from this man, named John Adams, learned the following history.

Fletcher Christian had some knowledge of Pitcairn's Island. He knew it to be a fertile spot, uninhabited, far remote from any others, and out of the general track of vessels passing through those seas. Thither he directed his course; and having made the Island, run the ship into a little bay—stripped it of everything valuable, and broke it up, the whole company resolving there to spend their days. They divided the Island among themselves, took the native women, and made slaves of the native men. Thus things went on for nearly two years, and these wicked men began to feel secure in their iniquity. But a day of awful reckoning was at hand, and the vengeance of Heaven did not slumber forever. The native men, being cruelly oppressed by these lawless seamen, rose upon them, and in one night massacred all but four, who contrived to escape their hands. Nor did the deeds of blood stop here. The native women had become attached to their English husbands, wicked as they were; and when they saw them fall by the hand of violence, they banded together, and watching an opportunity, rose upon the native men, and in one night murdered the whole. Of the four Englishmen who were left, two were exceedingly bad men. One had some knowledge of distilling, and by repeated experiments had succeeded in manufacturing an intoxicating liquor. This he used so freely that he shortly after became insane; and throwing himself from a cliff was dashed to pieces. The other was a monster in wickedness, threatening the lives of his companions, and became at length so dangerous to the whole community that the public safety demanded his execution—and they shot him.

The whole population of the Island was now about twenty-five souls, namely, John Adams and George Young, their ten or twelve children. Such was the state of things at Pitcairn's Island, at the close of the year 1793. John Adams and George Young looked on the scene of carnage and death before them, and their hearts sunk with anguish. Their wickedness stared them in the face—their sin had found them out—and they lifted up their hearts to God for pardon and cleansing. Nor did their penitence end in words. They saw a work before them—a mighty work indeed—but one which Divine Providence had most evidently placed in their path; and they hoped that by a life of usefulness, the sincerity of their repentance might be made evident.

Here were ten native women, untainted pagans, who knew nothing of the true God or of eternal life; and here, also, were children growing up—their own and their companions'—without any suitable instruction pertaining to this world or the world to come. They resolved to attempt this great work. They were both naturally of a sedate turn of mind, and Young had a tolerable education. With untiring assiduity they applied themselves to the instruction of their little colony, teaching them the arts of civilized life, as well as the truths of the gospel, and establishing the observance of the Sabbath and regular public worship.

The death of George Young, in the year 1800, left Adams sole patriarch of the community. A blessing had evidently attended their labors; a large portion of the heathen women had hopefully become christians, and the children were growing up an intelligent and civilized race.

Adams died in March, 1820, at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving a colony of nearly seventy persons, including five widows of the original mutineers—many of the others young married people with rising families—a large proportion of the whole being intelligent, sober, religious.

Pitcairn's Island is still, as ever, the little speck on the bosom of the great Pacific, and its waves dash in vain against the wall of adamant by which it is surrounded; but the roar of its waters is now heard by a christian community, who, though the offspring of vile men, yet, by the blessing of Heaven on the well-meant endeavors of two reformed mutineers, have been elevated in the scale of humanity far above many in positions of far greater privilege.*—*Columbian Magazine*.

* Unlike many of the sketches in our pages—the creation of the fancy—the above is a plain, unvarnished tale of truth; and the adventures of the *Bounty's* crew, like those of *Selkirk*, may yet become expanded to a narrative as full of vivid interest to the little denizens of the nursery as the history of Robinson Crusoe itself. As it is, the imagination is left abundant scope for exercise, and we shall be disappointed, if some poet, in these days of telegraphic expedition, does not soon course with his Pegasus

upon lightning, and bring back to us the matured moral bloom and verdure which our correspondent left beginning so hopefully to germinate. Truly, this little Pitcairn's Island promises to be a beautiful oasis amid the desert waste of waters, that invest it.—*Editor of the Columbian Magazine*.

Selections for Newspapers.

Most people think that the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is, by all means, the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is "no easy task." If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case, that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution-box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he does is the easiest part of his labor. A paper, when completed, should be one that the editor would be willing to read aloud to his wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he get out such a paper, he will find his labor a most difficult one. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his especial benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor, if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week! An editor should have such things in his paper, whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes he has to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something smart; another, something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun, and frolic, and his next-door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see, the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.

We only wish that every man, woman and child, who reads a paper were compelled, but for one short month, to edit it. *Vermont Patriot*.

The Word "Selah."

The translators of the Bible have left the Hebrew word *SELAH*, which occurs so often in the Psalms, as they found it, and of course the English reader often asks his minister, or some learned friend, what it means. And the minister, or learned friend, has often been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in regard to which the most learned have by no means been of one mind. The Targums and most of the Jewish commentators give to the word the meaning of *eternally, for ever*.—Rabbi Kimchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical or rhythmic note. Herder regards it as indicating a change of tone. Matheson thinks it is a musical note, equivalent, perhaps, to the word *repeat*. According to Luther and others, it means *silence*! Gesenius explains it to mean: "Let the instruments play, and the singers stop." Woelher regards it as equivalent to *sursum corda*—up, my soul! Sommer, after examining all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah." They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire directness, or in the imperative—"Hear, Jehovah! or Awake, Jehovah!" and the like, still earnest addresses to God that he would remember and hear," &c. The word itself he regards as indicating a blast of trumpets by the priests. *Selah* itself he thinks an abridged expression used for Higgaion *Selah*—Higgaion indicating the sound of the stringed instruments, and *Selah* a vigorous blast of trumpets.—*Bibliotheca Sacra*.

Sublime and True.

Almost 4,000 years ago, Moses wrote the following sentence: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." This is the first sentence in the Bible. It clearly implies and directly teaches more valuable sublime truth, than all the writings of ancient philosophers. It assumes, as a known truth, the existence of one God, and but one. It implies that he is self-existent; and that he is wise enough to plan the complicated and wonderful universe included in the terms "heavens and earth;" that he is mighty enough to create and uphold all things with infinite ease—that he is benevolent enough to make the work of his hands minister to the happiness of his creatures. It teaches, that matter is not eternal, as philosophers have taught, but that God created it. Centuries after this sublime sentence was written, the philosophers of Greece and Rome speculated about the origin of all things, but could not conceive of an original creation. Amongst no people in the world, except the Jews, was God known as the Creator. When did Moses obtain this fundamental truth? He was familiar with the learning of the Egyptians—but he did not get it from them. He did not reach it by philosophical reasoning; for his writings show that he was not

given to philosophical speculations. And besides, those who sought wisdom in this way, failed to attain it. But Moses announces it as a familiar truth; and such it was to the Jews, and even to their little children. Whence, we again ask, did Moses learn this sublime truth? We answer, (and no other rational answer can be given,) he was taught it by the Creator himself.—*Presbyterian of the West*.

Religious Affections.

Religious affections of the right kind can never be too strong. The following remarks of President Edwards on this subject are worthy of attention: "Though there are false affections in religion, and in some respects raised high; yet undoubtedly there are also true, holy and solid affections; and the higher these are raised the better. And where they are raised to an exceeding great height, they are not to be suspected merely because of their degree, but on the contrary to be esteemed. Charity, or divine love, is in Scripture represented as the sum of all the religion of the heart; but this is only a holy affection. And therefore, in proportion as this is firmly fixed in the soul, and raised to a great height, the more eminent a person is in holiness. Divine love or charity is represented as the sum of all the religion in heaven, and that wherein mainly the religion of the church in its more perfect state on earth shall consist, when knowledge, and tongues, and prophecies shall cease;—and therefore the higher this holy affection is raised in the church of God, or in a gracious soul, the more excellent and perfect is the state of the church, or a particular soul. If we take the Scriptures for our rule, then the greater and higher our exercises of love to God, delight and complacency in him, desires and longings after him, delight in his children, love to mankind, brokenness of heart, abhorrence of sin, and self-abhorrence for it; the more we have of the peace of God which passeth understanding, and joy in the Holy Ghost, unspeakable and full of glory;—the higher our admiring thoughts of God, exulting and glorying in him; so much the higher is Christ's religion, or that virtue which he and his apostles taught, raised in the soul."

Physical Constitution of the Sun.

The last one of the course, (delivered last Tuesday evening,) was confined to a consideration of the physical constitution of the Sun. Prof. N. said the only phenomena we are now able to discover on the face of the sun, consist of spots surrounded with a shadowy edging, or *umbra*, (some of which are 50,000 miles in diameter,) and *nuclei*, generally round or slightly oblong, which completely stud every portion of the sun's surface. The former, he considers merely openings in the phosphorescent atmosphere of the sun, permitting us to look through and see the dark opaque body of the sun itself. As these open and shut with great rapidity, he says it is evident that there must be great and sudden forces operating in the sun, to cause these rapid openings, and conjectures that they are great hurricanes, which, from the well known law, that liquids, when in rapid motion around a central point, tend to fly away from that point and produce a vacuum, enables us to look through the comparatively hollow column of air, presenting to our view the dark body of the sun. The latter phenomenon he considers surging more than billows, indicating the surging of the solar atmosphere. As to the nature of the phosphorescent appearance of the atmosphere, it seems to have been determined by the modern discovery of the polarization of the light, i. e., that light is differently affected by the sources from which it comes; and it is known that the light from the sun is precisely like that coming from an aerial, gaseous mass. And as the light of the sun is in no wise inherent and permanent, but only the light-giving power in a very high degree of development, the time may come when it will no longer be required to shine—the consequences of which we need not be told.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—The only surviving brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, Jerome, is, we believe, now in France, having asked leave of Louis Philippe some time since, to reside in the kingdom. He married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, about 1803, and by that lady he left a son, now, we believe, living in Maryland. Jerome repudiated his wife, by direction of his brother, the Emperor, and afterwards married a German Princess. He was for some time King of Westphalia.

Louis Napoleon, son of the late King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, and of Hortense, daughter of Josephine, lately escaped from a prison in France, and has now returned there from England, on hearing of the revolution. He is, we believe, over 40 years of age. In 1837, he visited the U. States, and spent some days in this city. Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown (says the State Gazette) intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions. His father, it will be recollected, was Murat, King of Naples, and his mother was a sister of Napoleon.—*N. Y. Paper*.

LOSS OF "THIRDLY."—The Rev. Mr. minister of —, had the custom of writing the heads of his discourse on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day, when he was explaining the second head, he got a little "wum," and came down with such a thump upon the Bible with his hand, that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of the second head, he looked down for the third slip,

but, alas! it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," he exclaimed, but still no Thirdly appeared. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman, but not another word could he utter. At this point, pathos with his distress, and partly rejoicing at such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching, which Scotch clergy, an old woman rose up and thus addressed the preacher:—"If I'm not mistaken, sir, I saw Thirdly fly out at the east window, a quarter of an hour since." It is impossible to conceive how much this account of the loss of Thirdly was relished by that part of the congregation which condemned the use of notes.—*Chambers' Scottish Book*.

Advertisements.

Physician and Surgeon.

J. C. JACKSON, M. D., late of Philadelphia, respects and vouches for the citizens of Hartford and vicinity. Having enjoyed the advantages of the extensive practice of Pennsylvania, he is well qualified to treat diseases in that city, he is competent to treat diseases in any of its forms. Office Union Hall Building, Main street, where he may be found during the night.

ORLANDO, Maine Works. Hawkes' Morning Post, Howell on the Deaconship, History of the Bureau Mission, Lett. of Charlotte E. Smith. For sale at BROCKETT & FULLER'S MARINE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND MARINE. CAPITAL \$200,000. Office No. 8 Exchange Building. Fire and Marine risks on terms as favorable as other Companies. Office open for the transaction of business at all times during the day and evening. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors: Daniel W. Clark, Wm. A. Ward, John Warburton, Charles H. Northrup, Wm. Kellogg, Thomas Kellogg, Lemuel Humphrey, A. G. Hazard, Benjamin W. Greene, E. G. Howe, Willis Threlk, DANIEL W. CLARK, President. WILLIAM COOPER, Secretary. Hartford, Jan. 1847.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office North side State House Square, between U. S. Hotel and Eagle Tavern.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than 30 years. It is incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, and is owned and secured in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, Books, and all other property generally, from loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms. The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public. Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this company has no Agent, may apply directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention. The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company: Eliphalet Terry, James Goodwin, S. H. Huntington, Charles Rowell, H. Huntington, Henry Keady, Albert Day, Wm. T. Lee, Junius S. Morgan, ELIPHALET TERRY, President. JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary. Hartford, Jan. 1847.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire, with a Capital of \$250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other Companies. The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore no detached capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fire. The Office of the Company is kept in their new Building, next west of Free Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public. The Directors of the Company are: Robert Bell, Miles A. Tuttle, Joseph Pratt, Ezra White, Jr., James Thomas, John L. Bowell, Ward Woodbridge, Ebenezer Flower, Joseph Church, E. A. Bulkeley, Elias B. Hamilton, Roland Mober, Frank T. Tyler, Edwin G. Ripley, Thomas K. Brace, THOMAS K. BRACE, President. S. L. Loomis, Secretary. The Etna Company has Agents in most of the Towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected. Hartford, Jan. 1847.

BAFFIN'S STOCK'S VERMIFUGE. THIS preparation has now been before the public nearly twenty years. Its great intrinsic merits have steadily advanced the sale, and use of it now occupies a prominent position in the public favor. CERTIFICATE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, PA. Lancaster City, July 24, 1844. Messrs. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. Gentlemen.—Several of the younger branches of my family laboring under symptoms indicating worms, I induced the application of various remedies, and I am happy to say that your Vermifuge had the desired effect. In one instance, removing the almost incredible number of 151 of the large worms from one patient, which in addition to the other several qualities in your family, establish the efficacy of your Vermifuge as a cure. M. CARPENTER, Mayor, Lancaster City.

UNPARALLELED IMPOSITION AND EFFRONTERY! An individual named S. Fahnestock has repeatedly asserted that the article which he calls "Dr. S. Fahnestock's Vermifuge," is the same or equal to the Vermifuge prepared by me. The public are assured that this is a BASE FALSEHOOD, and are hereby cautioned against purchasing the spurious article with which it is entirely different in its composition, and does not possess the virtues and powers of my preparation. B. A. FAHNESTOCK. For sale in Hartford by HARVEY SEYMOUR, W. BUTLER & CO., and other respectable druggists, and by one of our Agents in the State. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Proprietors. No. 49 John st., New York. 1y38

MONUMENTS. JAMES G. HARTSON, Marble Manufacturer, Hartford, and Portland, Conn., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Hartford, and the public generally, that he has opened an establishment at 223 Main street, (directly opposite the Union Hotel), where he will manufacture at the lowest possible prices, all kinds of MONUMENTS and GRAVE STONES, of the best American and Foreign Marble. GRANITE, CARRIAGE TABLE, PIER, BUREAU and COUNTER TOPS, of Egyptian Marble, Italian, or any other kind of Foreign Marble, may be prepared, executed at short notice, and in a superior style of workmanship. All persons in want of any kind of work in the Marble line, are respectfully requested to call and examine his prices, and be satisfied before purchasing elsewhere. * * * * * Monuments delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Feb. 18

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TERMS

Subscribers in the city, furnishing Two Dollars per annum. Papers sent by mail at \$2.00, with a discount of twelve and a half cents for each copy of advertising in this city. All communications intended to be addressed to BURR & SMITH

For the Christian Secretary

A Life in Earnest

Messrs. Editors:—My book, called to an exceeding volume recently published, I have seen in your paper. Earnest; by Rev. C. B. Seymour. From the previous author, I had expected a good read with interest and profit, what I had ever anticipated, read it with unmingled satisfaction, production of a vigorous and there is to be found an original made probably by the types, and syntax, which another ably correct. I learn also that such has been the reception of the book, that the first edition, after its publication, and called for, which, if not out, it is a book of lectures to which is well calculated to attract, and aid in forming the on the purest principles, and worthy models. One of its is original; but this is quality, for much that we only because it is original, originality begets no desire, imitating mind to imitate, but nation in another direction. This is not the case. Life in Earnest." Its illustrations are remarkable, and full of meaning. Its nature and enchanting, its intensely interesting. It is clothed in the cast off rag of life, but it is vigorous, and life, having a mixture of the mountain stream. It not only by a useless severe logical labyrinth, brevity and perspicuity of philosopher. It is a book gratified to know read and try young man. An extract chapter, on RELIGION, may specimen of the thought book.

"To religion we must look to the world from moral decay saturates cannot decay. power is without limit. The fact of its ability to purify in contact with. Indeed, for it is truth and love. men are conformed to it, righteous. Hence, as it heart, or in the world, it is and wrong to the surface, withered and blown away by with error. It cannot the same bosom. It is the ed, that will, when a once session of the heart or the possession. It may be sure but it will be sure in its res fundamental in its nature, it mine the strong holds of one of its striking peculiar not aim so much to destroy direct, offensive warfare, him from his strong hold he occupies. In this way, hence, the world is constantly change. The poisonous are constantly arising from are parted and driven clouds by the free winds. vice, like dead stagnant pools, and made arable and rich like the chain in which the are broken, and man is former position."—pp. 19

In the last sentence of is seen one of the errors I have written in italics. P. S.—In my recent article to Humphreysville, tion that their chapel was the first sermon preached respondent, on the eve of the of the church. Text "For without me ye can Bridgeport, April, 1844

From the New York

Getting Rid of a

BY PROFESSOR

In front of the post of which shall be nameless standing, engaged in co long they had stood the been the tenor of their it is unnecessary to say said Mr. L., "I do not